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from overwork and from physical and moral injury. It is only with the opening of the twentieth century that the nations are awakening to the enormous importance of providing that the child shall first of all be prepared for life as an adult ; and it is because this problem has become insistent and is now engaging the attention alike of educators and law-makers, that Miss Dunlop's scholarly history of child labor and apprenticeship is of especial value at the present time.

A. G. P.

The Legal Position of Trade Unions. By HENRY H. SCHLOSSER and W. SMITH CLARK, London, P. S. King and Son, 1912.—xxiv, 268 pp.

To those who wish to familiarize themselves with the history, the working and the present legal status of British trade-unionism, the book of Messrs. Schlosser and Clark will prove of singular value. It is so inclusive as to be practically complete : it is scarcely conceivable that any point likely to be of interest to lay students of the legal position of British trade unions can be suggested which is not amply covered in these pages. It has been compiled with evident care, and it is clearly written.

The introductory chapter is concerned with the position of trade unions before the act of 1871, which is often referred to as the charter of British trade-unionism ; with the enactment, working and final break-down of the Statute of Laborers and the Statute of Apprentices ; and with the combination laws that were enacted and enforced between 1799 and 1824. There were few acts forbidding the combination of workmen prior to the nineteenth century. After the act of 1799 had been reaffirmed and codified in 1800, every combination for obtaining an advance in wages or other improvement in working conditions was illegal ; and while a single employer was at liberty at any time to turn off all his workmen, it was an offence for the workmen to leave the employer in a body if he refused to give them the wages they asked. The repeal of these laws came in 1824 ; but thereafter trade-union members could be convicted of conspiracy under an act passed in 1825. In one instance there was a conviction for merely writing to the employer that a strike would take place ; and as late as 1856 it was declared from the bench that all combinations tending directly to impede and interfere with the free course of trade were not only illegal but criminal.

The act of 1871 relieved trade unions of this liability. It also gave

protection to their funds; and, as the authors show, it remains today the principal act defining the legal position and liabilities of trade unions. All the acts directly affecting trade unions passed between 1871 and 1906 (both years included) are given in appendices, as are the regulations made in 1876 and 1890 by the home secretary for the registration of trade unions. In another appendix (number v) is a statement of the powers of trade unions under the National Insurance Act of 1911; and finally there is a schedule of all the cases that have been before the courts since the decision of the House of Lords in 1909 in the case of *Osborne v. The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants*. This is the case in which it was decided that it was illegal for trade unions to devote any part of their funds to political propaganda or to the support of Labor members in the House of Commons. Since that judgment was given, eighteen trade unions have been enjoined from levying contributions on their members to be used in securing representation on municipal councils or in Parliament. Trade-union litigation, in such cases as those instituted by the Taff Vale Railway Company and by Mr. Osborne, has had a large share in the making of political history in England in recent years—a fact that makes the *Legal Position of Trade Unions* of service to students of contemporary politics as well as to students of trade-unionism. For students of British trade unionism it is a companion volume to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb's *History of Trade Unionism*.

E. P.

The Negro in Pennsylvania, 1639-1861. By EDWARD RAYMOND TURNER. Washington, The American Historical Association, 1911.—xii, 314 pp.

This essay won the Justin Winsor prize in American history in 1910. In the preparation of his book, Dr. Turner seems to have made use of pretty much all the material, both printed and manuscript, that in any way relates to his subject. He makes mention in the preface of having examined no less than three thousand printed volumes, ten thousand pamphlets and fifty thousand pages of manuscript. He devotes thirty pages to his catalogue of sources and literature, and at least one third of the remaining two hundred and fifty pages is taken up with citations. On its face, accordingly, the work is exceptionally exhaustive and thorough, so far as the collecting of material is concerned. If one is willing to accept the theory that history has for its chief aim the collection and orderly arrangement of facts, no fault can be found with